





## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

## A COAL-TRUCKER'S CLAIM.

Tang Qui, lodging-house keeper, 679, Third Street East, sued Tang Sau Fat, coal-trucker, for \$70 for work done in engaging six coolies. There was a counterclaim for \$50 advanced and \$50 damages for breach of contract. Mr. Denys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Caldwell for the defendant.

Mr. Denys stated that in April an action was brought by the defendant, before Mr. Justice Leach, in which he claimed the amount of the present counterclaim, but was nonsuited, the plaintiff being advised by an action against him for the amount now claimed. The plaintiff supplied six coolies to go to North Borneo, and they went on board the steamer. On applying for the money defendant threatened to sue him for damages, as the coolies ran away after receiving their money.

Plaintiff having proved the engagement of the men, and the subsequent disagreement with the defendant respecting payment,

Mr. Caldwell, in defence, stated that his client had arranged with a company in British North Borneo to supply no more than 50 coolies, and no less than 90, and in default of fulfilment was to forfeit a certain amount per man. Owing to the breach of agreement on behalf of the plaintiff he incurred a loss of \$10. The plaintiff had been paid on account of the men before they absconded, and this sum also was claimed.

For the defence it was submitted that the plaintiff in contracting to supply the men had undertaken their willingness to go, and collusion was suggested.

His lordship non-suited the plaintiff, and found for the counter-claim—\$125.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me through the medium of your columns to thank my friends and supporters for the hearty manner in which they came forward to secure my Election yesterday.

It is more gratifying to me than I can find words to express to find that I enjoy the confidence and good-will of my fellow citizens here, where I have spent the best years of my life.

I have always taken the deepest possible interest in the welfare of the colony, and the honour conferred upon me yesterday by its citizens will be remembered by me with pride as long as I live.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

## CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 12th, 1888.

At the American missionary, who went to Peking some five months ago, to present the case of the Mission here to the United States Minister, has returned. Inquiries are made as to what has actually been accomplished, but he keeps himself largely hid in a veil of mystery. The Chinese especially wish to know whether he brings with him any order from the Tai-ling Yamen, and in this he maintains the appearance of a consummation, it seeming advisable that he avoid stating the whole reply of the Tai-ling Yamen to the Minister concerning the case. The Minister, we believe, gave a strong reply to the letter of the Yamen, emphasizing the matter of redress for injuries and insult, correcting the false charges or insinuations, and demanding that if objections be raised to the disputed property on account of the *fung-shui*, that the local officials, rather than the missionaries, make the search for a satisfactory exchange. The Tai-ling Yamen has, to our knowledge here, given any answer to this, and so we here are ignorant of the final orders issued to the Governor.

There is much more reviling on the streets than has existed for some time. Many of the people have been emboldened by the neglect to give any compensation for the glaring outrage and open insult in the riot now nearly half a year ago.

An English missionary, who has been seeking for a house to rent for upwards of eight months, and has been refused upwards of thirty houses from fear of no protection but maltreatment of the missionaries, has finally succeeded. The landlord has an official rank, and has therefore more strength to resist. However, in his case even certain deputies of the rank of Tao-tai sought to raise some opposition, and even the new Magistrate went to the place and inquired why he was going to rent to the foreigner. The matter was referred to the acting Tao-tai, and he gave a reply that the house could be rented, and orders be issued to protect. The missionary has also entered the house, and secured a peaceable possession. This may mean either that the official is not strong, or that the English Government or that they have learned that after all the path of peace must be one of justice.

New sorrows are reported from the city of Tai-an-fu. Renewed opposition was raised against the Church of England Mission. The missionaries refused a house, but this could not be allowed. The landlord was intimidated, and has refused to receive the rent of the house. The clergy or scholars held several meetings at a leading temple in the city and formed plans of excommunication of the missionary once saw the District Magistrate, but afterwards he refused all interviews. The Prefect refused all along to act. The clergy seized the cook of the missionary and badly treated him. The other servants from their fear. Orders were issued by the respectable men of the place—as it were—not to sell food to the foreigner. One of the two missionaries acted as cook for a few days, but at last report he has gone to Peking to find rest, but not to seek any aid from the British Government which might be refused even to the Established Church of that country. The other missionary with rare pluck holds his own in spite of great opposition. This case shows the extreme policy of the opposition. Not contented with opposing the purchase of property, they must go further and try to starve a man out. The officials, too, supposed to manage things, refuse all protection though sought for time and time again. No wonder all this happens, when really nothing better has been shown in the provincial capital itself.

Some six years ago there was an official, the harbour and suggest improvements. Most probably a pier or dam will be built, running out from the town, through the lagoon, to the spit, a distance of about three miles, which, if made, would be an incalculable boon to steamers. The action of the Viceroys Chang deserves imitation, as it is in all ways sagacious, and also benefits his subjects. We trust the good example will be emulated by the Viceroy Li, who might for the good of Chinese trade, a benefit in which foreigners would participate, deepen the bar-

channel at Taku, and he might also, for urgent political as well as for purely commercial reasons, take the measures indicated in our paper for keeping the port open to steamers all through the winter. If this last suggestion is carried out, the Chinese Government will be able to regard Korean affairs less anxiously.—Chinese Times.

## THE STEAMSHIP FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago the steamship *Strius* arrived in the harbor of New York. The arrival of this steamer was the sensation of the day. She was described in the papers as a "long, black-looking craft." It did not then seem probable that this ship was the pioneer of a fleet that was in a few years to revolutionize the commerce of the world. As a chronological fact, the *Strius* was not the first steamship that had crossed the ocean. The *Savannah* had crossed the ocean as early as 1819, and made several voyages thereafter. This was a small craft built in New York in 1818, and designed for a sailing packet. It was an afterthought to fit her out as a steamship for the purpose of plying between Savannah and Liverpool. The little craft of 380 tons, old measurement, was seven days in making the voyage from New York to Savannah; and she made the voyage from the latter port to Liverpool in twenty-one days. The London Times, the day after the arrival, narrates among other things that the *Savannah* was a whole day's journey of 1000 miles, by a route which was not a straight line, but a crooked one, which mistook her for a ship on fire. The little steamship went to Copenhagen and St. Petersburg and made a number of other trips across the ocean. But as a commercial venture she was not a success. She was finally sold and changed into a sailing packet, the cost of steam at that day being too much. It is mentioned that the fuel used was wood. There could be little room for freight, and at best the speed attained was not much greater than that made by the sailing packets. The fitting out of the *Savannah*, therefore, had no close connection with the introduction of steamship navigation, merely a quarter of a century of steamship navigation had been made across the ocean by small steamships which did not work her engines during three days of her voyage, probably because the vessel had given out. There was a so-called Dutch steamship, *Curacao*, which ten years later made the voyage from Stockholm to the West Indies. But the fact had little commercial importance. It is noted that this ship burned coal and was the beginning of steamship navigation in Europe.

## TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, 2nd June, 1888.

Some thunder showers have occurred this week, and there has been a prevalence of strong easterly winds, by which the temperature is kept down. His Excellency Li Hui-chang, elder brother of the Viceroy Li, arrived here at the end of last week, and will soon leave for Peking. His said he will obtain high office.

We observe that the immediate result of the establishment of a new Tug and Lighter Company at Taku has been to lower the charge of lighterage from 7 to 5 cents per picul.

The Spring ships, which have remained an unusually long time in the neighbourhood this season, probably owing to the coolness of the weather, have taken their final departure for the Far North.

Letters from Japan say that Kuroda, the new Prime Minister, who is a fearless man, is quite likely, if there is unreasonable opposition to the Japanese proposals for treaty revision, &c., to settle the questions at issue by rough and ready methods.

The railway progresses fast, and if the summer rains are not excessive it is possible that trains may run from a station on the northern bank of the P. R. river, near to our settlement, to Taku and Kaiping by August next. Occasionally even now trains run from Tangku to Kaiping without stopping. The native passenger traffic is already large, and exceeds all expectations.

A large Chinese demand is springing up for the beautiful hard woods from Manila and North Borneo to which we have referred in previous issues. Some fittings have been made for the new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from timber of close grain and fine colour, rivaling in beauty the best mahogany. The Chinese carpenters begin to understand the proper ways for working these newly imported hard woods.

Some rather considerable works have been done on the Upper Peiho to repair the broken embankment, and at one place some 125,000,000 have been expended. The works seem to be badly done and on wrong principles, and as the modern Chinese engineers seem to have lost the knowledge of hydraulic science possessed in ancient days, it is evident the government would have done better to have had the assistance of some foreign experts.

The Yellow River banks are the cause of deep disgust to the Imperial Government, as it is known that all the land, on both sides of the river, may be deemed unsound. If the great breach should be repaired, which now seems unlikely, no doubt the river will break out in other places, north or south, or both. It is said the Imperial Government urge the Viceroy Li to visit the river, that he may take counsel and report what is the best to be done to avert inundation in the future.

There are now 22,000 bales of unsold straw baled in stock at the hands of the Chinese dealers, a good deal of course under advance to bankers who have lent some 80 per cent. of the former market value. But brand that some months since was worth 11 per bale cannot now be sold at 7.50. The stocks in the country also are very large. About one-third of the stocks here are of fair and regular quality, but some thousands of bales are absolutely valueless.

Japan may be now expected to take more definitive political action in Korea, as the political situation there by reason of the temporary combination of Messrs. Denys and Weber, aspirations of the Court of the blow to Chinese claims, and the fact that the new and remarkable junction of the Korean Prime Minister, Yuen, and Herr von Mollerndorf, will tend to bring matters to a crisis in which Japan is as much concerned as China is. The developments in Seoul are being narrowly and anxiously regarded in Tokio.

The foreign banks here and in Shanghai might give some assistance to the endeavours made by the German Consulate and foreign traders of this port and Chienai to place our export trade on a more advanced position upon raw wool, etc., owned by Chinese dealers, and placed for security in foreign-owned godowns, the banks would insist on having a foreign certificate of quality, condition, and value, an additional check would thus be put to fraud and adulteration. Some sheep's wool has just come in from Mongolia, over 40 per cent. of the total weight of which is composed of red sand.

If the Chinese authorities have unnoticed the aggressions of the noxious squatters, who have been committing the nuisance of the small local area, with jurisdiction over the east end of the southern bank of the Peiho, just beyond the limits of the foreign settlement, we trust the Consuls of the Treaty Powers will address a remonstrance to the Viceroy upon the matter, as the nuisance is so disgusting as well as dangerous, that urgent and immediate action is called for. Considering the damage done to purely Chinese interests by these most unwelcome and offensive squatters upon an important public pathway, the sympathy of the authorities is certainly very surprising. If the Consul of Tientsin is well advised he will take immediate and energetic action.

According to news received from Hoihow (Hainan) it seems there are prospects of great improvement there, which will be welcome to everybody having to do with that port, especially by those who are doomed to live on the "Palm Island." Some time ago, when the Viceroy of Canton paid a visit of inspection to the southern ports, he could not find on account of the prevailing low tides. An consequence, on his return to Canton he sent a foreign engineer to inspect the harbour and suggest improvements. Most probably a pier or dam will be built, running out from the town, through the lagoon, to the spit, a distance of about three miles, which, if made, would be an incalculable boon to steamers. The action of the Viceroy Chang deserves imitation, as it is in all ways sagacious, and also benefits his subjects. We trust the good example will be emulated by the Viceroy Li, who might for the good of Chinese trade, a benefit in which foreigners would participate, deepen the bar-

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Year ending 1887. (Mean temperature.)

Month	Mean	Max.	Min.
Jan.	57.1	64.0	50.2
Feb.	58.2	65.0	51.2
Mar.	59.3	66.0	52.2
Apr.	60.4	67.0	53.2
May	61.5	68.0	54.2
June	62.6	69.0	55.2
July	63.7	70.0	56.2
Aug.	64.8	71.0	57.2
Sept.	65.9	72.0	58.2
Oct.	67.0	73.0	59.2
Nov.	68.1	74.0	60.2
Dec.	69.2	75.0	61.2
Annual	61.5	70.0	54.2

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11th June, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind	State
Shanghai	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Hankow	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Peking	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Tientsin	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Yokohama	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Kobe	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Manila	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Cebu	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Calcutta	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Bombay	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Madras	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Colombo	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Singapore	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Batavia	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Sourabaya	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Medan	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Singapore	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Batavia	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Sourabaya	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Medan	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy

12th June, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind	State
Shanghai	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Hankow	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Peking	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Tientsin	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Yokohama	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Kobe	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Manila	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Cebu	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Calcutta	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Bombay	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Madras	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Colombo	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Singapore	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Batavia	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Sourabaya	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Medan	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Singapore	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Batavia	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Sourabaya	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy
Medan	30.1	64	74	SE	Cloudy

The barometer has risen in the south and fallen in northern China. Gradients are slight for southwest winds. Cloudy; warm and rather damp weather prevails.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundredths. Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. Direction of the wind in words, and the wind according to the Beaufort scale. State of the weather. 1 Blue sky, 2 Partly cloudy, 3 Drizzling rain, 4 Fog, 5 Cloudy, 6 Rain, 7 Shower, 8 Thunder, 9 Violent, 10 Dew, 11 Rain, 12 Rain, 13 Rain, 14 Rain, 15 Rain, 16 Rain, 17 Rain, 18 Rain, 19 Rain, 20 Rain, 21 Rain, 22 Rain, 23 Rain, 24 Rain, 25 Rain, 26 Rain, 27 Rain, 28 Rain, 29 Rain, 30 Rain.

Hongkong Observatory, 12th June, 1888.

## Go-day's Advertisements.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

COMMENCING

SATURDAY EVENING,

the 16th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS

WORLD OF WONDER.

A Combination of superlative excellence, and beyond comparison, including the following

WORLD RENOWNED ARTISTS' AND

STERLING NOVELTIES!

MR. & MRS. WASH NORTON,

Refined Sketch Artists.

THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES.

THE HARVEY BROTHERS

(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

The Great Original Egyptian and Oriental

Necromancer,

ACHMED ALI BEY,

In his unique Entertainment of Egyptian,

Arabian and Hindu Illusions.

ASSISTED BY MISS HAIDA.

ALBERT LINTON

The Wonderful Young Lightning Sketch Artist.

PROFESSOR ALFRED JENSEN.

GALATEA,

The animated Statue.

MR. WASH NORTON,

In his Astounding Quick Changes.

ZITKA, THE ENTRANCED LADY,

Or Floating in the Air, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—

Dress Circle and Stalls .....\$2.00

Fit .....1.00

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1888.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABERDEEN,"

3,616 Tons Register, Taylor, Commander,

will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.

and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE,

and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 21st June,

at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA"

on the 12th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with

Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and

at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the

regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship

Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

of Steamers.

First-Class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00

To San Francisco .....175.00

To all Common Ports in Canada .....230.00

and the United States .....330.00

To Liverpool .....305.00

To London .....305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers

of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the

Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be

obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo despatched to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 20th June.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1888.

FOR SALE.

A SOLID Mahogany Full-Sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, by HENNING BROS., complete with BALLS, CUES, &c., just imported.

JANE CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, 11th June, 1888.

## Go-day's Advertisements.



An inquest was held this afternoon by the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, on the body of Cook Aping, who died this morning at 9 o'clock. The jury were Messrs. A. Rozario, E. D'Agallia and F. Xavier, and the following evidence was taken:—

J. Jones—I am chief warder of Victoria Gaol. Deceased came in on the 6th April on a conviction for larceny, sentenced to five months imprisonment with hard labour. He gave his name as Cook Aping, aged 35 years. He was put only to light labour, and was taken ill about 3.30 this morning and died at 9 o'clock.

Dr. P. B. C. Ayres—The medical officer of the Gaol. I was called at 10 o'clock, visited that ward, and saw the prisoner on the 6th of April. I did not pass him for hard labour or, account of his appearing weakly. During his stay in prison he has had about five or six days of hard labour only.

Dr. P. B. C. Ayres—I am Colonial Surgeon, and saw deceased about four o'clock this morning. I was called from my private residence and found the prisoner in hospital, he was suffering from the ordinary symptoms of sporadic cholera, to which I treated him. I left him about five o'clock and did not see him again. I have held a *post mortem* examination and find the ordinary signs of sporadic cholera.

William Spongy—I am assistant turnkey in the Gaol; the prisoner was in Ward A. 3. At 3 o'clock this morning I visited that ward, and when I heard deceased groaning, he said he wished to see the doctor, and we then removed him to the hospital. He appeared to be all right at 3 o'clock, though he was standing up and leaning against the door. There were five or six in the same cell, and they were all asleep.

Dr. James Cantlie—I have held a *post mortem* on the deceased; he was a spare man but well nourished. His body exhibited the ordinary signs of sporadic cholera; not Asiatic cholera.

J. Jones re-called—There have now been three deaths in the prison from sporadic cholera since 18th June; they have occurred in different parts of the prison and in different cells, but in one case in the same ward. Several other men were taken into hospital this morning owing to sickness.

Ward A. 3 is a long corridor divided into 25 cells.

Dr. Cantlie re-examined—Sporadic cholera is often the forerunner of Asiatic cholera.

J. Jones—Five of the men taken sick slept in the same ward as those who have died. There are at present seven or eight under treatment; two of them would sleep in Ward A. 2, and the rest in Ward A. 3; the latter is for short sentence prisoners and Ward A. 2 for men under long-going long periods of incarceration. All the prisoners get their meals about the same time, and the water supplied by the same canteen, and the water supplied comes, I think, from the Pōkefua tank.

Dr. Cantlie—I do not see any objection to the body lying in the Mortuary where it now lies; in the microscopic examination of the contents of the intestines I found a good many specimens of the *comma bacillus*. I cannot say whether they are inhaled, imbibed, or how they get into the intestines. I am not prepared to recommend other precautions for the prisoners than those which are now being taken.

Emilio Flores—I am hospital warder; deceased was admitted at 3.30 this morning, and died this morning at 9 o'clock. I was with him on and off during the day, and saw signs of cholera. Dr. P. B. C. Ayres was there at 10 o'clock. Dr. P. B. C. Ayres came about 10 o'clock, and examined the deceased.

The jury concluded the evidence, and returned a verdict from the Coroner the jury returning a verdict of death by the ordinary return.



